

A New Oppiid Mite (Acari: Oribatida) from Taiwan

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大久保憲秀¹⁾: 台湾のツブダニ科の新属新種

Abstract A new oppiid oribatid mite, *Damaeoppia formosana* n.g. et n.sp., is described from Taiwan.

A peculiar oppiid species was sent to me for identification. It was collected from Taiwan, a subtropical island in Asia. Conspicuous heterotrichy on notogaster is characteristic. Ten of the dorsal setae were arranged in two rows like *Damaeus*. The combination of the other features also indicated that the species had no adequate genus to belong to. In this paper, I create a new genus for the species.

Genus *Damaeoppia* gen. nov.

Type species: Damaeoppia formosana sp. nov.

Description. Rostral setae widely separated. Lamellar and interlamellar setae extremely short. Sensillus elongated fusiform. Lamellar lines present. Costulae absent. Transgroove in front of lamellar setae. Cristae on notogaster absent. Nine pairs of notogastral setae heterotrichy; five pairs of long setae in two rows, two short pairs in nearly parallel lines, and two minute pairs decumbent. Setae c_2 absent. Five pairs of genital setae. Adanal fissures paraanal. Posteriormost adanal setae postanal.

Remarks. The new genus most resembles *Oligoppia* BALOGH, 1983 which is presented by only one species *O. octocoma* (HAMMER, 1973), but is distinguishable from this by 1) rostral setae widely separated, 2) interlamellar setae present, and 3) discidium scarcely developed.

Damaeoppia formosana sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–2)

Measurements. Body length 213–245 μm ; width 115–135 μm .

Prodorsum. Rostrum rounded. Rostral setae minutely barbed, inserted laterally. Transgroove weakly developed, curving backward. Costulae absent. Short lamellar lines weakly developed posteriorly. Mutual distance of lamellar setae narrower than that of interlamellar setae. Anterior pleural ridge strongly

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curved, continuing to both transgroove and upper pleural ridge, but free from acetabular tectum I.

Bothridium. Anterior half of the rim narrowly ridged. In dorsal view, posterior half of the aperture covered by a thin lid-like plate. Slit of rim obscure, very short. Posterior protuberance small, just behind the slit. Exterior side of bothridium scarcely protruding from prodorsal surface. A large plate continued from bothridium. Exobothridial seta located on the large plate. Sensillus elongated fusiform, only weakly barbed.

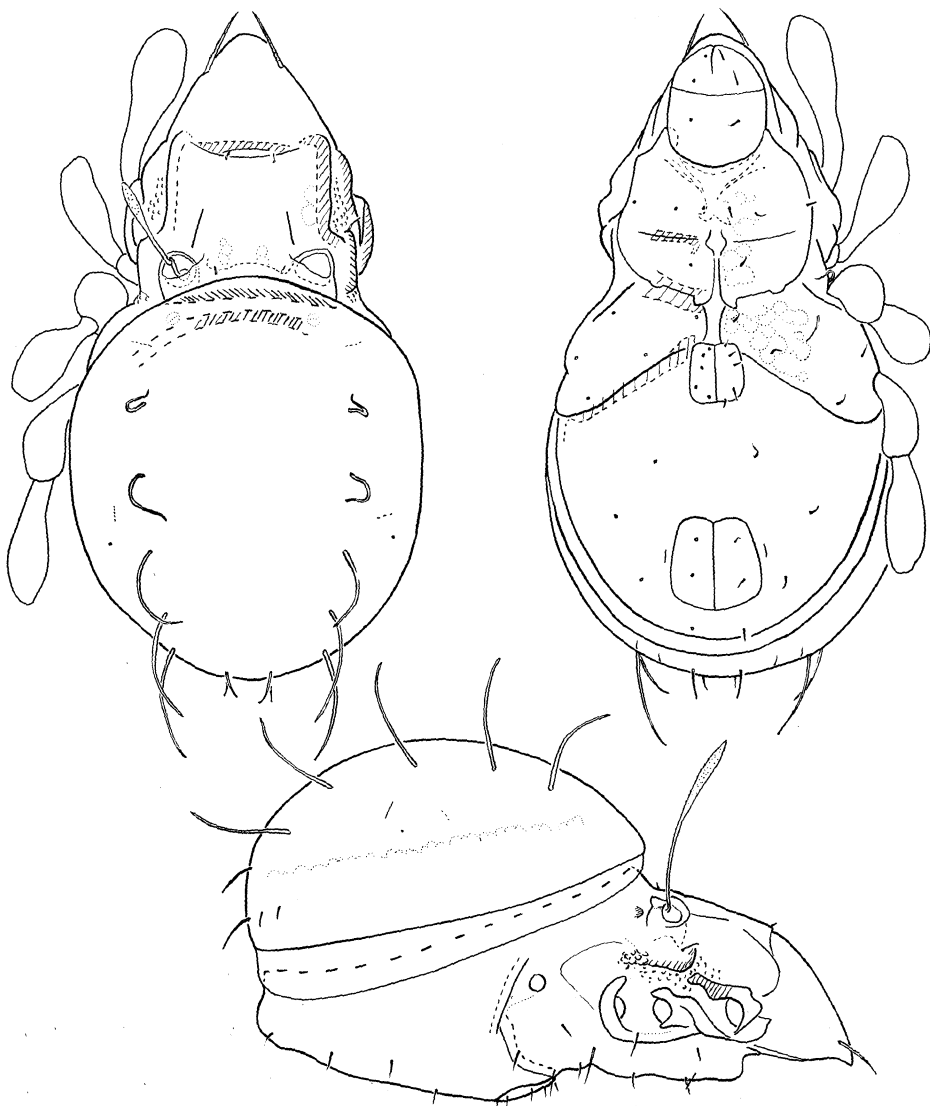


Fig. 1. *Damaeoppia formosana* gen. et sp. nov., holotype.

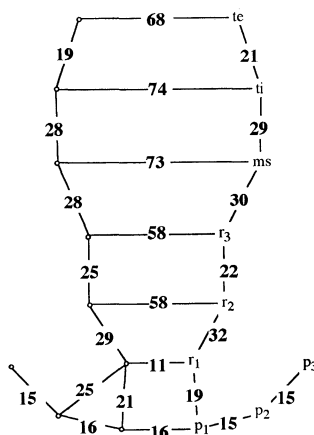


Fig. 2. *Damaeoppia formosana* gen. et sp. nov.:
Setal map of notogaster.

Lateral podosoma. Acetabular tectum I with two rounded protrusions anteriorly. Lobe of acetabular tectum I with two corners; the upper corner nearly square, but the lower one fairly rounded. Upper ridge of acetabular tectum I wide but relatively short, free from the plate where exobothridial seta is located. In lateral view, upper border of pedotectum I slightly sigmoid. Acetabular tectum II fused to pedotectum I. Custodium almost straight or slightly curved downward in lateral view. Discidium large but scarcely protruding sideward, without a pointed projection. Acetabular mound IV scarcely developed. Cross ridge straight, roughly granulated. A small protrusion present on a humeral region, opposite to bothridium.

Epimeral region. Sternal groove I weakly developed posteriorly, widened at epimeral groove II. Epimeral groove II weakly developed. Sternal groove II conspicuous but narrow. Sejugal groove conspicuous, with two pairs of protrusions; interior pair somewhat triangular. Sternal groove III conspicuous, wider than sternal groove II, narrowed at the middle. Epimeral groove IV linear. Epimeral setae short except setae *3b* and *3c*.

Ano-genital region. Genital plate somewhat rectangular, possessing five setae. All setae about as long as epimeral seta *1a*.

Notogaster. A pair of indistinct small spots present behind bothridia; it is not an alveolus of a seta. All setae except *p*₂ and *p*₃ minutely barbed, curved, and not pointed at tip; their barbs finer than those of rostral setae. Setae *p*₂ and *p*₃ thin, decumbent. Setal map is shown in Fig. 2.

Material examined. Holotype (NSMT-Ac 10658 on slide) and three paratypes: Fu-shan Botanical Garden, Ilan-hsien, Taiwan, January to September 1993, Hsian Cheng CHANG. Holotype and one paratype are deposited in the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan, and two paratypes in Laboratory of Entomology, Department of Plant Pathology and Entomology, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan.

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摘 要

台湾宜蘭縣福山植物園から得られたササラダニをツブダニ科の新属新種 *Damaeoppia formosana* として記載した。

References

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